

DB Master™

One

We do the work to make it easy for you!

What is It? *Computerized filing.*

To help you use a computer to manage the same kind of information that you keep in card files and filing cabinets--such as student records, mailing lists, memberships, research notes, phone numbers, etc.

Who is it for? *Two kinds of people.*

- new users ... who want to use computers without having to invest large amounts of money or time.
- those who need a simple filer ... even experienced computer users sometimes need a quick, simple, low-cost yet elegant filing system.

Who developed it? *Stoneware.*

Since 1980, a leader in powerful, computerized filing systems.

Vital Statistics

Maximum file size: 320,000 characters

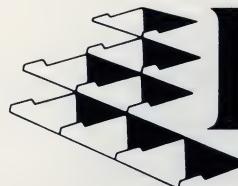
Maximum number of fields: 100

Maximum field size: 3,000 characters

Maximum record size: 3,000 characters

Save report designs; produce reports on screen, printer, or disk (for use with a word processor); print mailing labels; 3 ways to find records; 3 sorts with subtotals per report.

Hardware required: Atari ST with one disk drive; Black and white or color monitor; Printer recommended.



DB Master™

One

**EASY FILING SYSTEM
FOR THE ATARI ST™
from**

STONEWARE®

ATARI®

DB Master One

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Program authors: Stanley A. Crane
Daniel R. Matejka

Program graphics: Kwasi Casen

Manual authors: John G. Dickerson
Ellen Rony

Manual design: Ellen Rony

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UNDERSTANDING FILE MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is written especially for those of you who are learning for the first time how to manage information using a computer. We believe that the most important concepts of computerized filing are the same as those in paper-based filing systems. The easiest way to learn these concepts is to clarify the basics about managing information the familiar way, on paper.

In this chapter, we'll say that you are the librarian of the Happy Valley School. We will first create a catalog of books. Then, we will describe what you did that is common to both paper and computerized filing systems. Each section ends with a few definitions that apply to all filing systems. These concepts and terms are not limited to DB Master One.

A LIBRARY EXAMPLE

A NEW CARD CATALOG

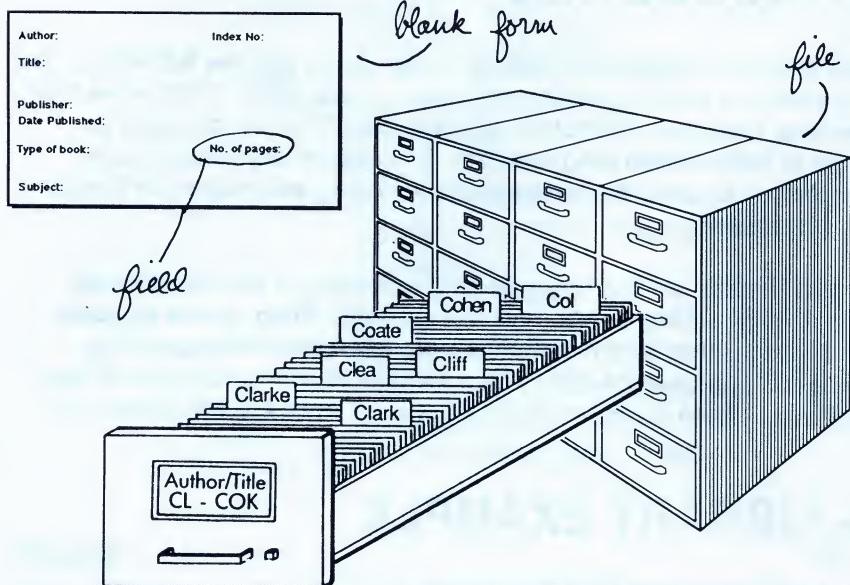
As the new librarian in the Happy Valley School, the superintendent calls you into his office on your first day. He says, "We had a fire in the library last night, but don't worry, none of the books burned."

"That's good," you reply. But soon you discover that what burned was the card catalog that described each of the 2,000 books and told the reader where to find it. Your immediate task is to create quickly a new catalog that contains information to help students find books.

What is that information? For each book, you need: author's name, book title, publisher, date published, number of pages, type of book, subject matter, and a special library index number.

On what will you keep this information? You decide to use small index cards. Carol in the print shop agrees to produce 2,000 of these cards overnight.

How will you store these cards? You have visions of note cards spilling out into the hall where the superintendent will see them. Frank, the woodworking teacher, offers to build a card file with drawers that will accommodate the 2,000 cards.



Basics

What you've done so far is to **make a form and a file**. You decided: what information is needed, what form you would use to store that information, and how you would store the information once the form is filled in.

Field

Each kind of information.

Form

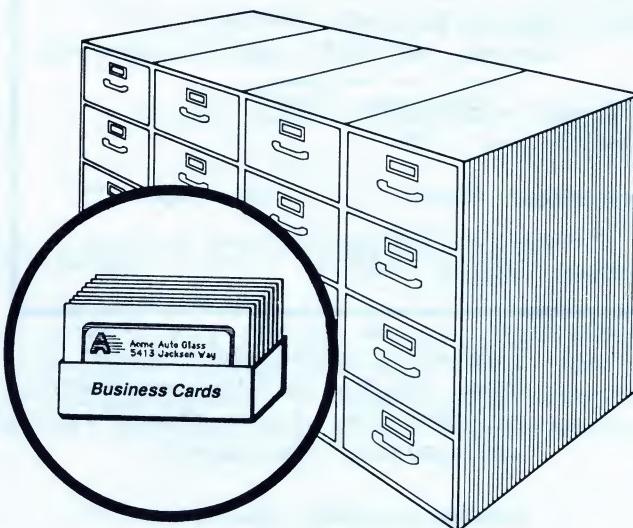
The paper (or whatever) on which information is placed.

Blank form

A form that has fields placed on it, but does not yet have specific information filled in.

File

A storage device which, at a minimum, has one blank form, a name, and the capacity to hold a number of filled-in forms.



Files can be as small as a card box or as large as a row of filing cabinets.

2,000 CARDS TO FILL IN!

Early the next morning, you meet with Mrs. Brown, who teaches English Literature, and relate your concern about having to fill in 2,000 cards. She offers to lend you her class for a day.

Carol delivers the 2,000 blank forms just as you and your "volunteer" workers arrive at the library. You assign a section of shelves to each student, and they start filling in the information for each book. Later in the day, you notice that a student has written in "The Rutabagas of Omar Khayam." The superintendent would not be amused, so you correct the card.

record

<i>field</i>	Author: KHAYYAM, OMAR	Index No: 891.5 0
<i>data</i>	Title: RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM COMPLETE ORIGINAL E. FITZGERALD TRANSLATION	
<i>field</i>	Publisher: SHAKESPEARE HOUSE	Date Published: 1951
<i>data</i>	Type of book: POETRY	No. of pages: 159
<i>field</i>	Subject: PERSIAN POETRY	

Basics	<i>In this section you entered data onto your forms. You took blank forms and filled them in with real information. And you changed information which you knew to be incorrect.</i>
Data	Specific information entered on a form.
Record	A filled-in form.
Editing	Making changes to the fields of a record.

PUTTING YOUR CARDS IN ORDER

One day later all the cards are filled in. Now you have 2,000 cards, in no particular order. How could anyone find a specific card in that mess?

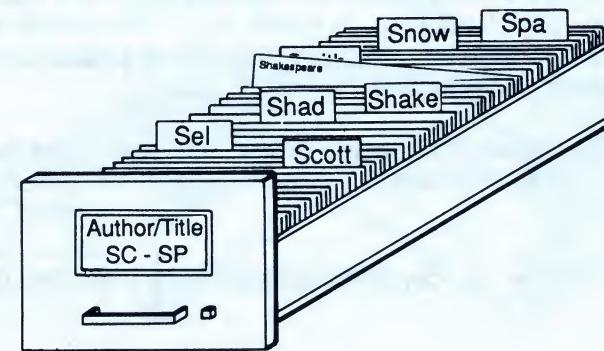
So you and your volunteers begin sorting the cards into alphabetical order by the author's last name. Boxes are brought in to hold cards for each letter of the alphabet, and the students toss the cards into the appropriate boxes.

The next day, your volunteers first pull out any cards that were put into the wrong box and then sort the cards in each box into alphabetical order. Finally, they move the cards over to the cabinet drawers. Now the filing cabinet is complete!

Basics	<i>You organized the records before storing them in the file. There has to be an order to a file if people are going to be able to use it.</i>
Sort	The process of rearranging records according to the data in a certain field.
File order	The order in which records are stored in a file.

NOW STUDENTS CAN FIND BOOKS!

The library now has an author card file! When Mrs. Brown assigns a term paper on Shakespeare, you know you're ready to help. Your library has 45 cards for works by Shakespeare. Students can go to the file drawer marked "SC-SP," flip through the cards, and find all the cards for Shakespeare.



Basics	<i>One of the most important reasons to have a file is to be able to find a particular record or a group of records quickly.</i>
Finding records	The process of searching through a file to find one or more records.

ARE OUR MODERN LITERATURE BOOKS CURRENT?

To show your appreciation to Mrs. Brown, you ask if there is any particular information she needs from the new card catalog.

"Definitely," she says. "I want to show the superintendent that the library needs to update its modern literature collection. So I'd like to show him all books in the library published after 1960, and how many are fiction compared to the other types of books."

As the color drains from your face, you mutter, "Two thousand books on the shelf. Two thousand cards in the file organized by author's last name."

You are going to have to look at every card in the file to get Mrs. Brown's information.

At the top of several sheets of paper, you write the different types of books (fiction, reference, etc.). Then, you divide all the cards among the volunteers and tell them to look at each card until they find a book published after 1960. Then, they are to look at the type of book and write down the author's name, book title, and date of publication on the appropriate sheet. A day later the task is finished.

"Well," says Mrs. Brown, "I appreciate this list, but I really need the book titles written down by their date of publication, not by the author's name."

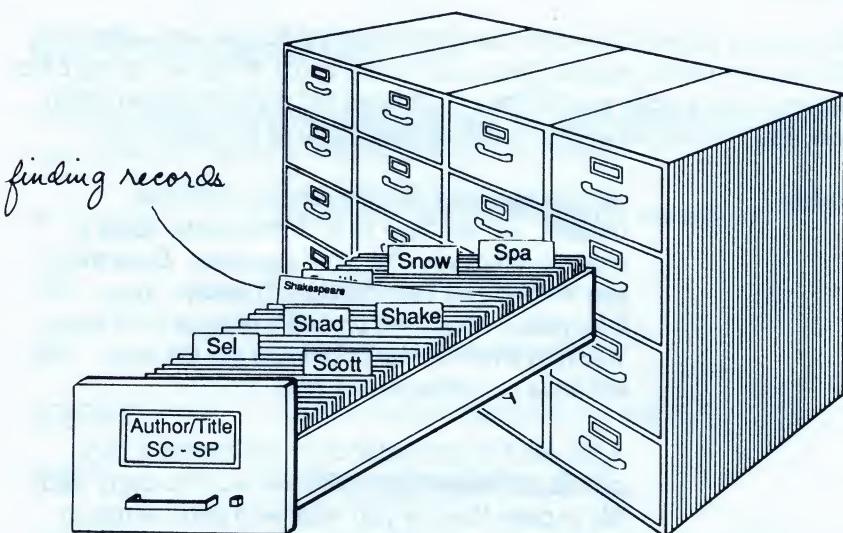
You spend half of the next day rearranging the list to meet Mrs. Brown's requirements.

Basics

Sometimes you may need to see information from more than one record at a time. You may need a listing of certain fields from selected records. And you may need to have that information sorted differently than the file order. What you need from the file is a report.

There are four major things to consider when you prepare a report:

Report fields	The fields that are included in the report. (for example: name, title, date of publication, etc.)
Report records	The selected records that are used. (in the example: books published after 1960)
Report sort	The order in which records are printed. (by date of publication)
Report form	The design or layout of a report. (in columns)



These are two ways to look at the information in your files.

CHANGES AND CAUTION

A memo from the superintendent arrives on your desk. He tells you that a vital piece of information has been left off of the cards. He wants the date on which the library acquired the book and how it was acquired (purchased, gift, etc.).

There is no convenient place on your cards to add this new information. You will have to print up new cards and transfer over all the information from the old cards.

The superintendent has a second concern. He wants to insure that all of your commendable work doesn't turn to ashes in case there is ever another fire.

This issue is easier to resolve, but almost as time consuming. After you fill in the new cards, you will photocopy all the cards in the file, taking care to keep them in order so that they don't need to be alphabetized again. Then, you will put the copies in the storage room of the basement.

Basics

No one sets up a file correctly the first time! Usually, you will have to add and delete fields in order to make your file what you want. Even then, you will find that information isn't stable. Your information needs will probably change over time. You may even decide to change the file order. You will have to redesign the file.

A file used in your work often represents a very significant investment. You will want to copy your file in case the one you work with gets damaged and cannot be used.

Redesign

Changing the form after it has been set up.

Backup

A complete copy of your file.

DB MASTER ONE BASICS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes a few computer basics you'll use when you start and leave DB Master One and how to get on-screen help whenever you need it.

REFERENCE SYMBOLS

In the remaining sections of this manual the following symbols have been used to make the instructions clear and brief:

	The pointer (screen location of the mouse).
	Place the on an object.
	Click the mouse button once.
	Click the mouse button twice quickly.
	Hold the mouse button down.
	and move the mouse, pulling the object under the with the mouse.
Save	Instructions using menu options show the option in bold text.
	An arrow in the margin points to special notes for your attention.

USING THE COMPUTER

We assume that you know the basics about using your computer. Standard operating techniques are covered in the Owner's Manual provided with your computer.

Changing screen resolution

The operating system lets you select different screen resolutions depending upon the type of monitor you are using. Files for DB Master One can be created on low, medium, or high resolution. When you create a file in one resolution, you cannot open it using a different resolution setting.

Mouse

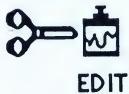
Only the left mouse button is used with DB Master One.

Keyboard commands

Most of the menu options can be started directly from the keyboard instead of with the mouse. The character ^ on the screen represents the Control Key. Hold down [Control] while pressing the letter shown on the menu. The special function keys are not used with DB Master One.

Icons

DB Master One uses two types of icons to start different functions in place of keyboard commands.



EDIT

Menu Help icons: At the bottom of each menu heading are pictures that represent the functions available from that menu. Click the icon to get Help about the functions of that menu. (Help is also available by pressing the [Help] key, as described below.)



PAGE

Report Form icons: Four layouts are available for producing reports. (See Report Forms in the next section.) When you are designing a report, click the report form you want before you tell DB Master One what information will go into the report.

GETTING STARTED

Making a working copy

Use the system disk provided with your computer to make a working copy of DB Master One.

Instructions for copying a disk can be found in the Atari ST Owner's Manual under "Making a System Backup Disk."

As soon as you've made your copy, store the master program disk in a safe place, away from your working area. If the working disk becomes damaged, you'll still have the original from which you can make another working disk.

Starting DB Master One

Because there are two parts to DB Master One, there are two ways to start the program:

Making a file: When you are ready to design a new form, insert the DB Master One program disk. From the desktop, Click MAKEONE.PRG and Click Open from the File menu. (You can also Double-Click the program name to open it.) Follow the same steps when you want to redesign a DB Master One file that is already on the disk.

Using a file: To begin adding information to the file, from the desktop, Click USEONE.PRG and Click Open from the File menu (or Double-Click the program name). At the next screen (Item Selector Box), Double-Click the name of the file you want to use. The file is now open and ready for you to add or change records and produce reports.

Leaving DB Master One

There is only one way to exit DB Master One properly, whether you have created a new file or are using an existing one: Click Quit from the File menu. If you want to save your work, Click Yes at the screen prompt before you exit.

Help whenever you need it!

Need help or a reminder about how to use part of DB Master One? Press [Help] on the keyboard at

THE BUILDING BLOCKS

Making more space available for files

any time to get a quick refresher. To select a topic, **Click** the one you want. Flip through all the Help screens by clicking the buttons marked [More] or [Back] at the bottom of each screen.

After you have created a file, you can remove MAKEONE.PRG from the disk to leave more room for your DB Master One files. You will still have the master program disk with the original MAKEONE program to create other files or copy back onto the disk if you want to redesign the file.

INTRODUCTION

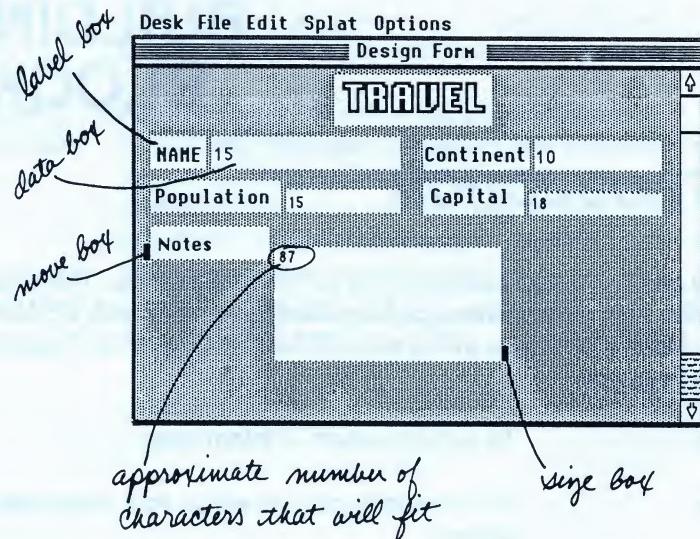
There are five major building blocks in file management. This chapter will describe how each of these building blocks are used with DB Master One. Most of what you will do with DB Master One will be focused on these five parts:

Field	An individual item of information.
Form	The screen display on which your fields have been placed.
File	Information stored on identical forms, which have been saved on the disk and given a name. The file includes any report designs that have been set up.
Record	A form in which data has been entered.
Report	Selected information from the file presented visually in a specified format. Reports can produce information from certain fields of selected records, sorted in a specific order.

With DB Master One, these building blocks typically are used in the following order.

First, decide what fields you want, and place them on the screen where you want. By placing fields on your screen, you are, in effect, designing a form. When you save the form, you make a file. Next, open that file and start adding records by typing in the information you want to save. You will also use the file to find specific records and possibly to delete records. After records are stored in your file, you will produce reports.

FIELDS



Label box	The first of the two parts of a field, the label identifies the kind of information that will be typed in the data box. A field label may be up to 64 characters.
Data box	The second part of a field, it holds the specific data which is typed into the field. The data may be up to 3,000 characters.
Move box	The black box on the lower left edge of the field, which is used to drag the field to a different place.
Size box	The black box on the lower right edge of the field, which is used to make the data box larger or smaller.
Field style	The color, size, and appearance of the label and the data. Style is set from the Options menu.

There are three questions to answer about fields when designing your form:

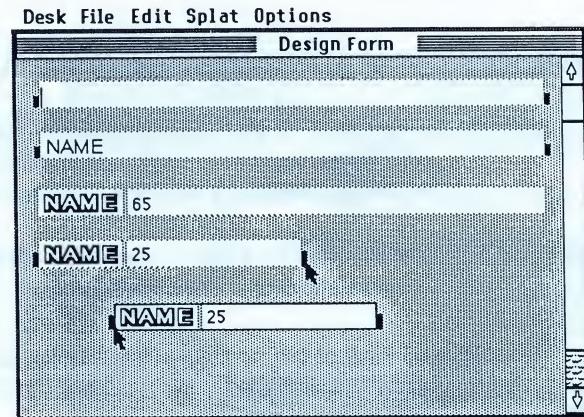
- 1. What fields?** Write down all of the fields (items) that you will want.
- 2. What order?** Put the most important field first. The data box in the upper left hand corner of your screen will be used to determine how the information is stored.
- 3. Where put?** Fields may be placed anywhere on the screen. Follow the steps described below.

Fields can contain any kind of information. If fields contain only numeric data, totals will be calculated automatically in certain kinds of reports. (See Report Forms in the next section).

Dates To sort properly, always enter dates: YY-MM-DD. For example, January 27, 1986 is 86-01-27. You can use any "separator" (such as "-" or "/"), but always use the same one. Or use the Date Splat to create three separate fields. (See the Splat Menu in the next section.)

Time To sort properly, enter time as HH:MM and use a 24-hour clock. For example, 7:45 PM is 19:45. If you want to sort on hours, make hours and minutes separate fields.

PLACING FIELDS ON THE SCREEN



1. **Click** where you want a field to start.
2. Type the field label.
3. **Click Options** if you want to change label and data style.
4. **Click** and **Drag** the size box if you want to change the number of characters that will fit into the data box.
5. **Click** and **Drag** the move box if you want to move the field.

When you **Click** the size or move box, hold the  on the box until you see that the field has an "outline" around it.

Three types of fields are available with DB Master One: fields with label and data, label-only fields, and data-only fields.

Label-only fields

Used for titles. Type in a label. Then **Drag** the size box toward the label until the data box disappears.

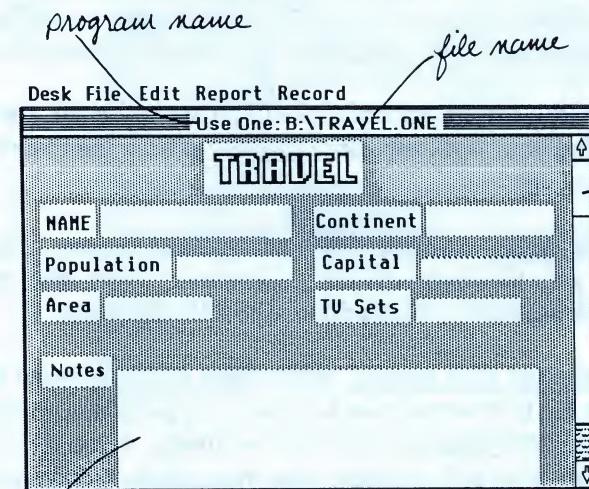
Data-only fields

Used for columns of data. **Click** where you want the field to start. **Drag** the size box until the data box is the size you want. Do not type a label.

Cut, Copy and Paste fields

See MAKEONE: Edit menu in the next section.

FORMS



File order

Choosing the information by which your records will be stored is the most important step in designing a useful form.

Records are stored in the file based on the first sixteen characters of data closest to the upper left corner of the screen. Records are displayed in file order, including those that match the example you give when you are looking for a particular group. If you print an unsorted report, it will be produced in file order.

Long Forms

A form can be 100 lines long. To move to fields which are below the bottom of the screen, use the scroll bar on the right side of the screen.

FILES

A file is created when you save the form that you have been designing. Every time you save your work on the same disk, the current file is written over the previous one, completely replacing the previous one.

- ☒ **Save your work often!** As you make changes to the file, get in the habit of saving your work regularly. **Click** Save from the File menu and continue working.
- ☒ **Backup your files!** At the end of each working session, make a backup copy of your file. Save the file on your disk. Then, eject that disk and put your "backup" disk into the drive. Save the file again.
- ☒ **Keep a formatted disk handy!** If you save a file and learn that it has grown too big to fit on the disk anymore, just put a new formatted disk into the drive and **Click** Save from the File menu. If you do not have another formatted disk available, you must delete records until your file fits on the original disk.

RECORDS

first data, bot determines file order

file name

Desk File Edit Report Record
Use One:B:\TRAVEL.ONE

TRAVEL

NAME	FRANCE	Continent	Europe
Population	53.9	Capital	Paris
Area	547000	TU Sets	14.9
Notes	Celtic Gaul conquered by Julius Caesar 58-51 B.C. Romans ruled for about 500 years. Long history of monarchy. French revolution 1789-93 succeeded by the First Republic. Suffered tremendous losses in World War I. Maintains overseas territories in Polynesia, Antarctica, New Caledonia, etc.		

you can store 3,000 characters per record

You add records to a file by typing information in each field. You must open USEONE.PRG before you can add information to the file. As you collect this information, you can find and display all or specific records.

Moving from field to field

When filling in the form, **Press** [Return] to move from field to field across the screen. Or **Click** in any field you want. To go directly to fields not shown on the screen, **Drag** the scroll bar and then **Click** in the field when it appears on the screen.

Adding, Editing, Finding, and Deleting

See the USEONE: Edit menu in the next section. Fields may be left blank. Unfilled spaces in a record are not included in the count of characters stored.

FINDING SOME RECORDS

DB Master One provides three ways you can look for particular records. Also, you can indicate three different examples for each search. DB Master One then goes through all the records in the file and displays, in file order, those that match the examples you have entered. It ignores whether the characters entered are in upper or lower case.

To look for particular records from the file, first select a field on which you are going to search. Then, specify which type of search you will use. Finally, you enter an example of what you want to find. Repeat these steps a second and third time if you need to make a more specific search through the file. The examples below use the Travel file shown in this manual to find records for specific countries.

- Equals** The first part of a field matches the example.
 If you say: Country (field) equals (type of search)
 UN (example),
 you will find: *United Kingdom and United States*
- Between** The data in a field falls in the range between two examples.
 If you say: Country is from SL to TA,
 you will find: *Switzerland and Taiwan*
- Contains** The data anywhere in a field includes the match example.
 If you say: Notes (field) contains monarchy,
 you will find: *Long history of monarchy*
 (in the record for France)
- More than one match example** If examples are in different fields, records must match ALL examples.
 If you say: Continent equals Europe and
 Population is from 53.9 million to 60 million,
 you will find: *France and Germany*
 If examples are in same field, record must match EITHER example.
 If you say: Continent equals North America and
 Continent equals South America,
 you will find: *Brazil, Canada, and United States*

REPORTS

The image shows four sample reports from the TRAVEL database:

- Record:** Shows a single record for France: Name - France, Continent - Europe, Population - 53.9, Capital - Paris, Area - 547, TV Sets - 14.9.
- Column:** A table showing population and area for 13 countries. The data is as follows:

Country	Population	Area
Australia	14.9	7607
Brazil	124.7	8512
China	24.1	9976
Egypt	43.2	1001
France	53.9	547
India	700.0	3288
Italy	57.4	301
Japan	118.0	372
Mexico	72.0	1973
Spain	37.9	501
United Kingdom	55.9	244
United States	226.5	9363
West Germany	61.2	249
	1589.7	44018

Grand Totals for 13 records in this report.

- Page:** A summary page for France with notes: Celtic Gaul conquered by Julius Caesar 58-51 B.C., Romans ruled for about 500 years, Long history of monarchs, French revolution 1789-93, Ended with the First Republic, Suffered tremendous losses in World War I, Maintains overseas territories in Polynesia, Antarctica, New Caledonia, etc.
- Mailing List:** A list of countries with their names underlined.

Reports let you look at information from all or selected records at the same time. DB Master One allows you to produce reports in any of four forms. Samples of these four forms are shown above. Reports can be displayed on the screen, printed, or saved on the disk.

- Form** Produce reports in any of four forms: Column, Page, Record, and Mailing List. (See Report Forms in the next section.)
- Fields** Two of the forms (Column and Page) require you to choose which fields are in the report.
- Records** Use up to three examples to choose which records to include in your report when you only want to see information from a particular group.
- Sort** DB Master One can rearrange the order in which the records will be shown in the report.

SORTED REPORTS

When no sort order is specified, records are printed in file order. You can rearrange the order in which records are printed by selecting another field as the first sort field.

In file order, a column report shows records for the Travel file listed alphabetically by country.

Jan 18, 1986 4:45 PM AREA Page 1		
Country	Population	Area
Canada	24.1	9976
United States	226.5	9363
Brazil	124.7	612
Australia	14.9	7687
India	700	3288
Mexico	57.4	301
Japan	118	372
Mexico	72	1973
Spain	37.9	505
United Kingdom	55.9	244
United States	226.5	9363
West Germany	61.2	249
	1589.7	44018.00
Grand Totals for 13 records in this report.		

Jan 18, 1986 4:45 PM POPULATION Page 1		
Country	Population	Area
Australia	14.9	7687
Brazil	124.7	612
Canada	24.1	9976
Egypt	43.2	1001
France	53.9	547
India	700	3288
Italy	57.4	301
Japan	118	372
Mexico	72	1973
Spain	37.9	505
United Kingdom	55.9	244
United States	226.5	9363
West Germany	61.2	249
	1589.7	44018.00
Grand Totals for 13 records in this report.		

You can change the sort field to area, for example, and print a report listing the countries from the smallest to the largest in land area.

You can even sort your report records first by the continent and then from the highest population to the lowest. In this case you would get a subtotal when all the countries of each continent were listed. By adding these "extras," you can have a report that looks like this:

Jan 18, 1986 4:45 PM BY CONTINENT Page 1		
Country	Population	Area
West Germany	61.2	249
Italy	57.4	301
United Kingdom	55.9	244
France	53.9	547
Spain	37.9	505
	266.3	1846.00
Subtotals for 5 records in CONTINENT of 'EUROPE'		
United States	226.5	9363
Mexico	72	1973
Canada	24.1	9976
	322.6	21312.00
Subtotals for 3 records in CONTINENT of 'NO. AMER'		
	568.9	23158.00
Grand Totals for 8 records in this report.		

MENUS AND DIALOG BOXES

INTRODUCTION

This section goes screen-by-screen through the two parts of DB Master One. For easy reference, the page topics are shown in boldface in the left margin.

Menus

MAKEONE.PRG

The same menu bar is used throughout the process of creating a new form or changing the design of an existing form.

Desk File Edit Splat Options

Design Form

USEONE.PRG

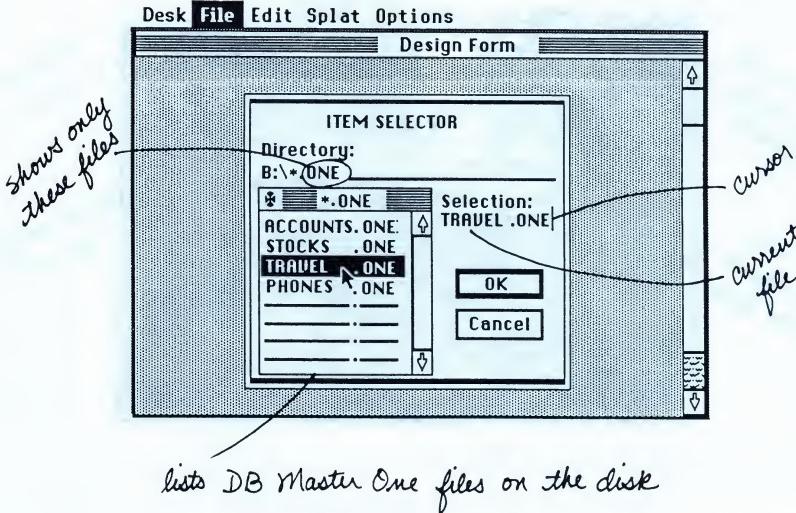
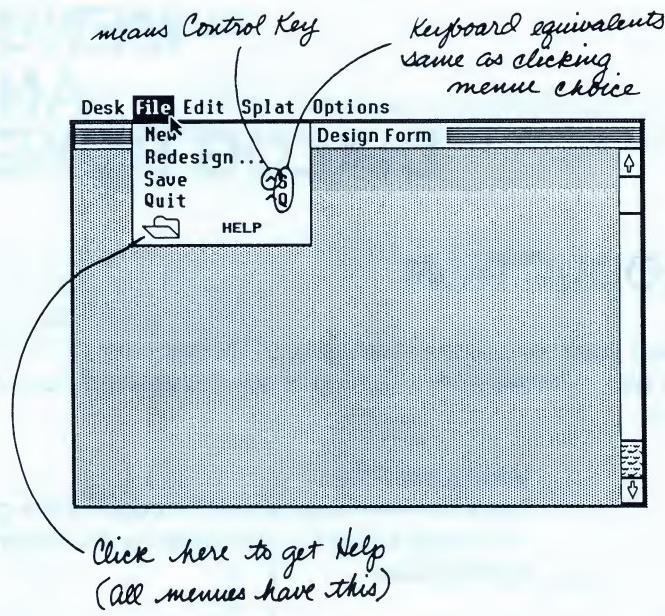
These menu headings are displayed when you use the file to manage records and produce reports.

Desk File Edit Report Record

Use ONE: B\TRAVEL.ONE

Dialog boxes and alert messages

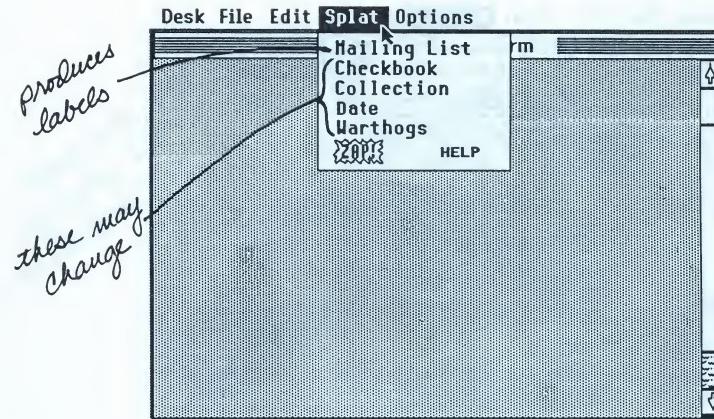
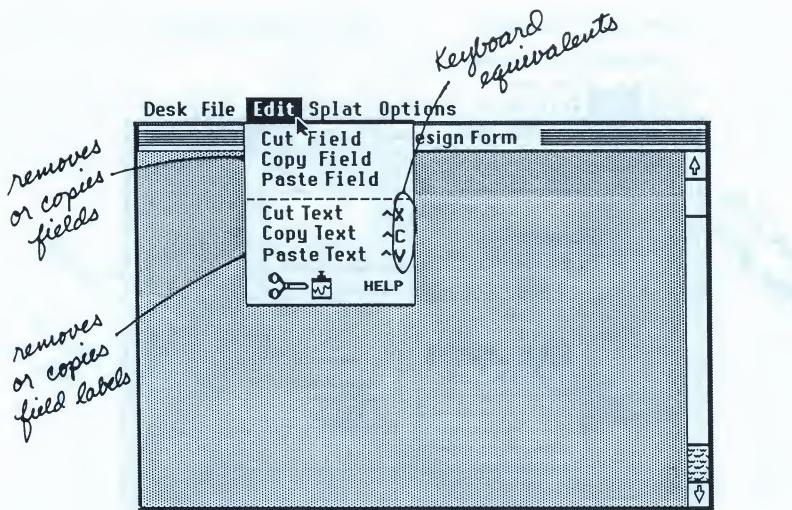
Dialog boxes function as described in the Atari ST Owner's Manual. A dialog box appears when DB Master One needs more information from you and when you save or choose a file or a report design.



MAKE FILE MENU

- | | |
|----------|---|
| New | Click New on the File menu to clear the entire screen so that you can start over. |
| Redesign | Click Redesign to change an existing file. Then, make changes exactly as you would change a new form. If fields are deleted, any report designs using those fields will also be deleted. If the data boxes of any fields are shortened, you may lose data from those fields. |
| Save | Save stores your work on disk (thereby making a file) and lets you continue. If the disk is full, or if you want to save the form on a different disk, insert a new formatted disk, and follow the screen instructions. |
| Quit | Use Quit to return to the desktop. |

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Item Selector Box | This box appears whenever you name or save a file. Since it is produced by the operating system, not by DB Master One, it is possible that this box could change. |
| How do you get this box? | From the MAKEONE File menu, Click Save or Redesign. From the USEONE File menu, Click Switch Files or Save. This box also appears when you open USEONE.PRG from the desktop. |
| File name | Up to 11 characters may be used to name a file, 8 before the "." and 3 after. If you give a form the same name as another one already on the disk, DB Master One will replace the original file with the current design. |
| File selection | To choose a file for redesign or use, Click its name from the listing of files in the Item Selector Box, and Click OK. Or you can Double-Click the file name. |

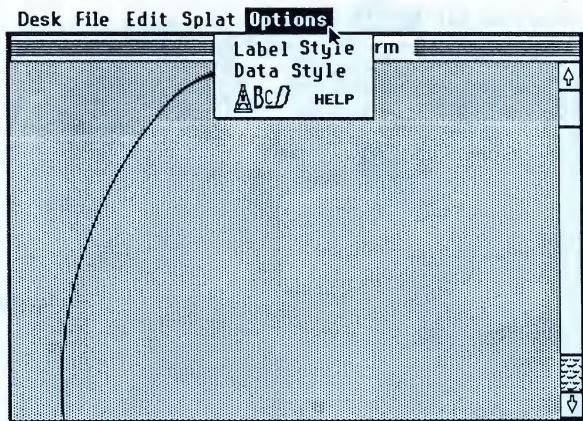


EDIT MENU

- Cut Field** Cut removes a selected field from the form.
- Copy Field** Use this before **Paste** to copy a field.
- Paste Field** The most recent cut or copied field can be pasted anywhere on the form. Click where you want the field to start, then Click **Paste**. You can paste the same field as many times as you want.
- Cut Text** Drag the mouse across the characters in a label you want to delete and Click **Cut Text**.
- Copy Text** Drag the mouse across the characters in a label you want to copy and Click **Copy Text**. Use this before **Paste Text** to copy text.
- Paste Text** Click in any field label. Then Click **Paste Text** to put the most recently cut or copied text in the label.

SPLAT MENU

- Splat** These are ready-to-use fields you can add anywhere in your forms or use as instant forms. Click where you want the Splat fields to begin and then Click the Splat name. Splat field labels, sizes, styles, and placement can be changed.
- Mailing List** These fields are set up to print a mailing list. You can edit them for other kinds of labels. Moving these fields or changing their size will not affect the form of the mailing label. If you delete any part of this Splat, you will not be able to print mailing labels.
- Date** Three fields for files with dates that you want to sort by year, month or day.
- Warthogs** This very useful Splat form is for all the itinerant warthog collectors in the world.
- Other Splats** Several other Splats have been provided for your use. These may change.

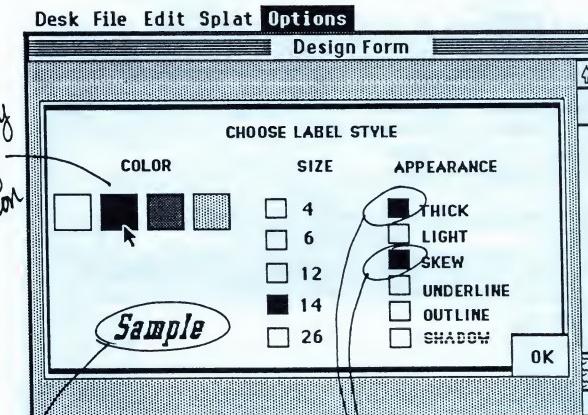


use these to change the appearance of the label and the data

OPTIONS MENU

Options Field labels and data can be set in different sizes, colors and text appearance. The field label style can be different from the data style.

Styles are set from the dialog box shown on the next page. When you set a style for the field label or data, the next fields you add will use those settings. Fields already placed will not change.



Choices vary depending on resolution
Show an example of current settings
any type styles can be combined

STYLE DIALOG BOX

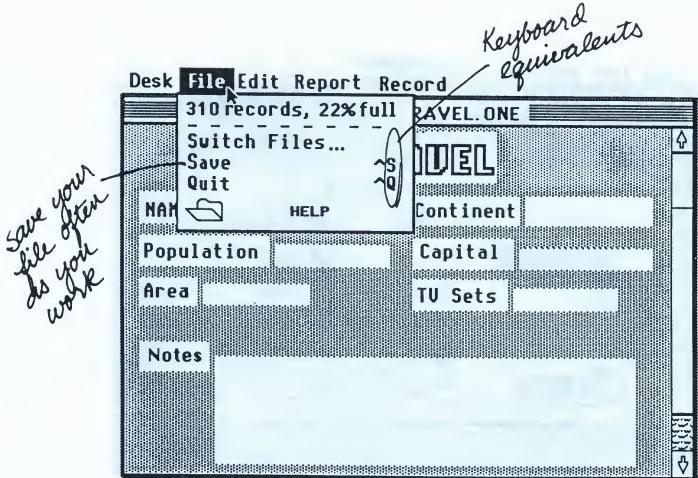
Style Dialog Box This dialog box is used to set the color, size, and appearance of the label or the data of a field.

How do you get this box? From the MAKEONE Options menu, **Click Label Style or Data Style**.

Color For color monitors, you may choose the color of the label and the data.

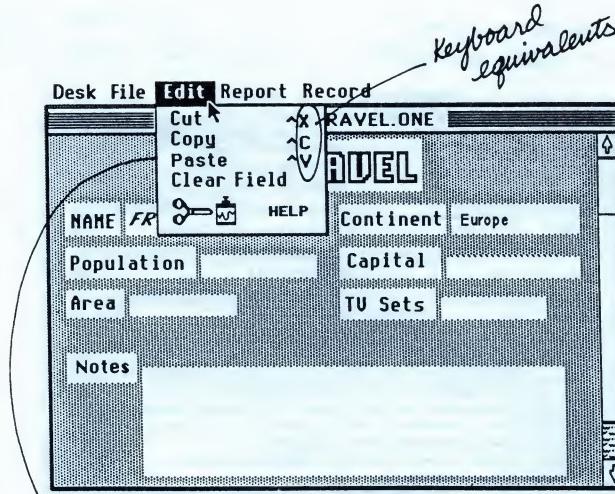
Size Select the size of the label and the data. If you choose a size that does not fit the space available, a message will appear to tell you that it will not fit.

Appearance Text appearance can be mixed in any combination. Text will be plain unless modified by another setting. To undo a text appearance setting, **Click again in the same box**.



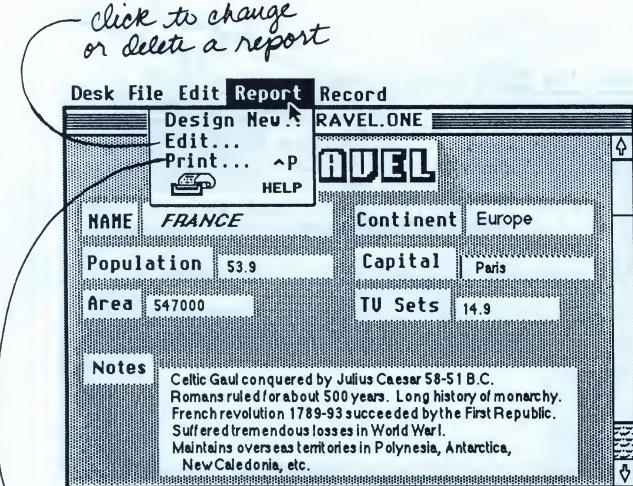
USE FILE MENU

- Record Count** These numbers change as you add records to or delete records from the file.
- Switch Files** Click **Switch Files** to open a different file than the one currently in use. Click the file you want from the Item Selector box (described earlier). If the screen is not set at the same resolution you used to create the file, you will not be able to open it.
- Save** **Save** stores your work on the disk and lets you continue using your file. If the disk is full, or if you want to save records on a different disk, insert a new formatted disk and save.
- Quit** Use **Quit** to return to the desktop.



EDIT MENU

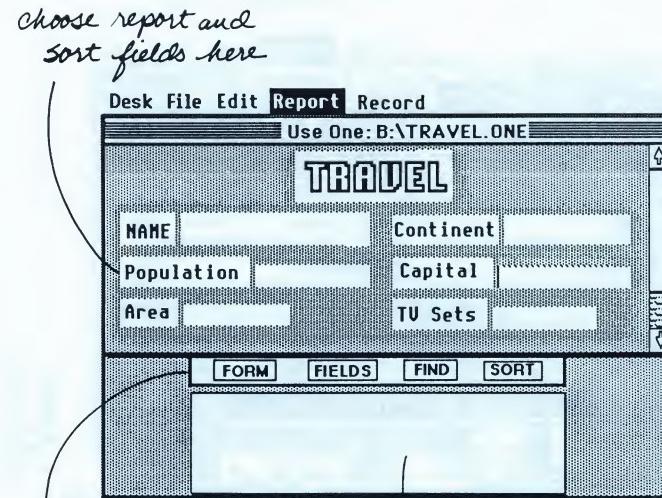
- Cut** To remove data from a field, Drag the mouse across the characters you want to delete and Click **Cut**. Note: You can also delete selected data with the [Backspace].
- Copy** Use this with **Paste**. Drag the mouse across the characters you want to copy and Click this option.
- Paste** Click where you want to place the most recent cut or copied text. You can paste the same text as many times as you want, and you can paste text into other fields and other records.
- Clear Field** Choose a field and Click this option to erase all the data in a field.



produces reports on screen, printer, or disk

REPORT MENU

- Design New** Up to ten different report designs may be saved for later use. This option is more fully described on the following pages.
- Edit** You can change or delete existing reports. You may replace the original design or save both the original and the edited version. Choose the part of the report you want to change and follow the same procedures as used when designing a new report.
- Print** A report can be printed, displayed on the screen, or saved on the disk as a text file to be used with a word processing program.



four parts of a report

This area changes for each of the four parts of a report

REPORT CONTROL PANEL

- Report Control Panel** Reports contain four parts: Form, Fields and Sort. After you specify these parts, you give the report a name.
- Form** What does the report look like? How will the information be presented?
- Fields** Which fields will be printed in the report and in what order?
- Find** Which records will be included in the report?
- Sort** In what order will the records appear in the report?
- Saving the report design** After the report parts are specified, click whatever you want to do next. A dialog box will appear asking you to name the report. The report name is printed as the report title and may be up to 23 characters.

Desk File Edit Report Record
Use One: B:\TRAVEL.ONE

TRAVEL

NAME	Continent
Population	Capital
Area	TU Sets

FORM FIELDS FIND SORT

Choose form of report

COLUMN PAGE RECORD MAILING LIST

choose what your reports will look like

available only with Mailing List Splat

REPORT FORM

Column

The field labels are printed across the top of the page as column titles. Fields are printed in columns with one row per record so that data from a number of records can be presented on one page. A field may be shortened to fit. Totals are automatically calculated for numeric fields with 9 digits or less.

Page

Field labels are on the left margin of the page, and the data for each field is printed next to its label. All of the data in each field is printed. Each record printed starts on a new page.

Record

This produces a copy of records which looks like the form you use on your screen. This is the slowest report to print. This form will not calculate totals. You cannot print this form to the screen or store it on the disk.

Mailing List

This form is only available when the Mailing List Splat is included in the file. It is designed to print standard one-across, six-line, pin-feed labels. Fields left blank are not printed. This form will not calculate any totals.

click fields in the order you want them printed

Desk File Edit Report Record

Use One: B:\TRAVEL.ONE

TRAVEL

NAME	Continent
Population	Capital
Area	TU Sets

FORM FIELDS FIND SORT

Choose fields

Page Form fields

NAME Capital Population Area

Choose fields

NAME 1xxxxxxxxxxxxx	Population 10xxxxxxxx	Area 10xxxxxxxx
1xxxxxxxxxxxxx	10xxxxxxxx	10xxxxxxxx
Total this Field		Total this Field

Shows print width of field

Column Form fields

REPORT FIELDS

Report fields

If you choose Record Form or Mailing List, the fields are automatically set and you do not need to specify them. If you choose either Column or Page Form, you need to select which fields go into the report. Click the fields in the order you want them to print. Click a field again to remove it from the report design. You cannot add label-only fields to report designs.

Column fields

As you click the fields for the report, a diagram at the bottom of the screen shows the width that each field will be printed. If you choose more fields than can fit on one line, the last characters of each field are cut off to make more room. Fields can be shortened in this manner down to 5 characters.

Page fields

As you click fields for the report, labels for those fields will be displayed sideways in the order you choose.

Desk File Edit Report Record

Use One: B:\TRAVEL.ONE

TRAVEL	
NAME	Continent
Population	Capital
Area	TU Sets

FORM FIELDS FIND SORT

Fill in the Blanks
Continent equals:

EQUALS **BETWEEN** **CONTAINS**

1 2 3 ERASE FIND

3 types of search erases the current example
works the same way for finding records

REPORT RECORDS

Report records DB Master One prints all records in the file unless you tell it to find a specific group. Click Find only if you want your report to include a particular group of records.

Particular records are selected for reports in the same way as they are selected for viewing on the screen. (See Find Records Dialog Box.) Three methods of finding records are available: equals, between, or contains. Three examples may be given per report.

Click here to choose sort fields

Desk File Edit Report Record

Use One: B:\TRAVEL.ONE

TRAVEL	
NAME	Continent
Population	Capital
Area	TU Sets

FORM FIELDS FIND SORT

Choose options:
When Population changes
Print Subtotals YES NO
Start New Page YES NO

1 2 3 0-9, A-Z Z-A, 9-0 ERASE

Sort number
erases the current sort

REPORT SORT

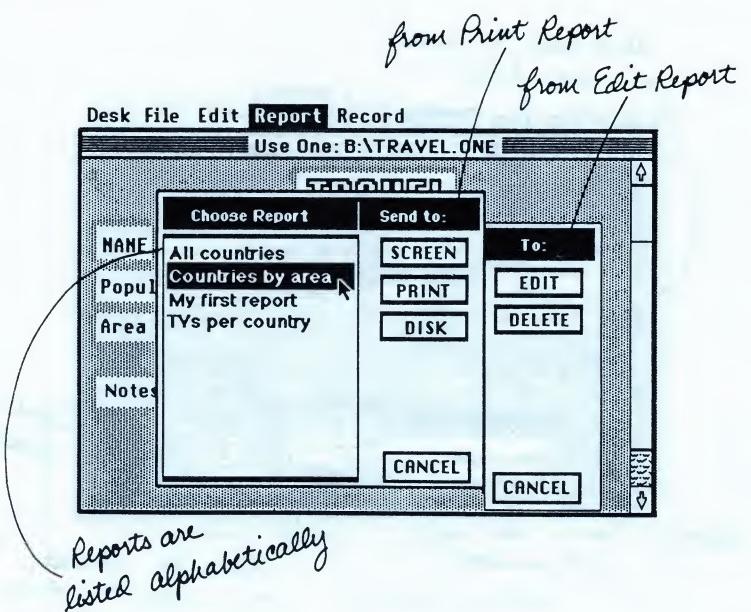
Sort field Reports may be sorted by up to three fields. Sort fields do not need to be included as print fields in the report. Click the sort field on the form.

Sort direction Sorts are normally from low to high numbers and from letters A to Z based on the contents of the sort fields chosen. You can reverse the order and sort from Z to A and highest number to lowest.

Subtotals Click Yes if you want to print subtotals. When the data in the sort field changes, all fields that hold numbers with 9 digits or less will be subtotalized.

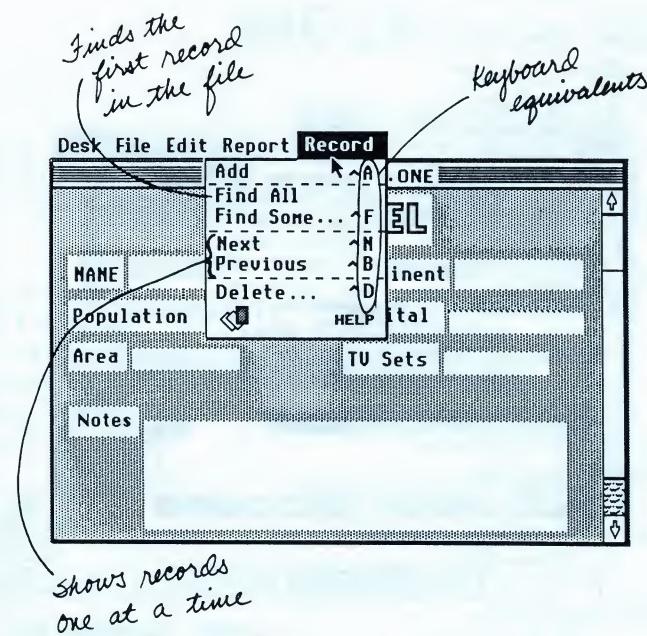
New page Choose this option if you want to start a new page when the data in the sort field changes.

Sort number When you finish with one sort, Click the next number if you want a sort within that sort. You can review or change other sorts by clicking the number you want to find.



CHOOSE REPORT DIALOG BOX

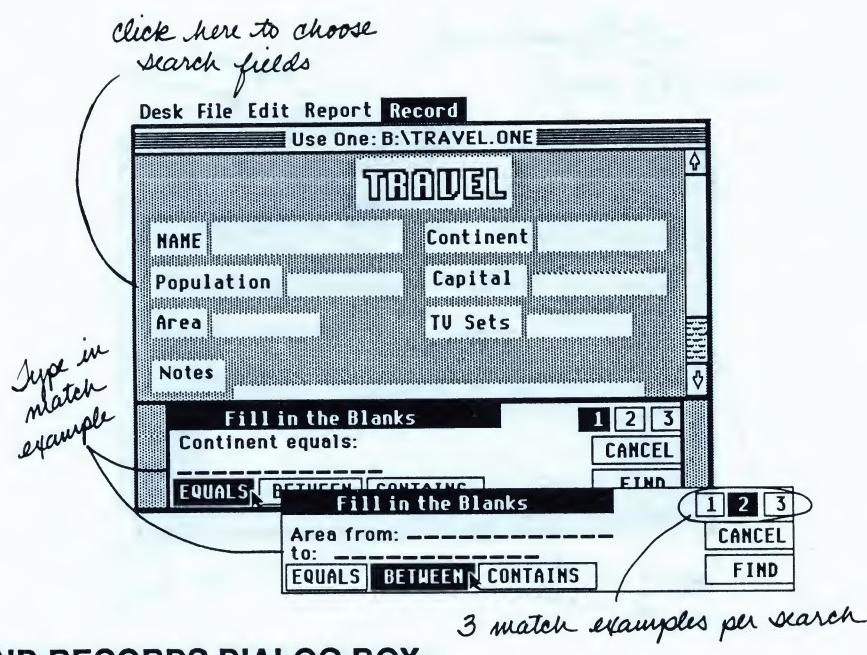
- Choose Report Dialog Box** This box appears whenever you select an existing report design to edit or print. Ten report designs may be stored.
- How do I get this box?** From the USEONE Report menu: **Click** Edit or Print.
- Screen** Display the report on the screen. **Press** the [Space Bar] to pause a report and **Press** [Return] to stop it.
- Print** Send the report to a printer. **Press** the [SpaceBar] to pause a report and **Press** [Return] to stop it.
- Disk** Store the report on the disk for use as a text file.
- Edit** Choose the report you want to work with. **Click** Edit to modify an existing report design.
- Delete** **Click** Delete to remove a report design from the file.



RECORD MENU

- Add** Any time a blank form is displayed on the screen, you can fill it in and add a record to the file. **Click** Add to put a blank form on the screen. **Click** in the field where you want to add data. **Press** [Return] to move to the next field.
- Find All** This allows you to look at all records, one at a time.
- Find Some** **Click** Find Some when you're looking for one record or a particular group of records.
- Next** **Click** Next to see the next matching record in the file, and repeat this step to see each subsequent record.
- Previous** If you want to look again at records you have found, **Click** Previous to back up.
- Delete** To remove a record permanently from the file, find the record and **Click** Delete.

INDEX



FIND RECORDS DIALOG BOX

How do I get this box?

This box appears when you **Click** Find Some from the Record menu.

Choose fields

You find particular records by typing in an example of what you are looking for. **Click** the first field that has data you want to find. **Click** the kind of match (Equals, Between, or Contains). Type in the characters you want to match. Repeat these steps if you have a second and third example. To change an entry, **Click** the number button and go through the same steps. **Click** Erase to delete an example. **Click** Find when you are ready to see the first record in the group.

Equals

The example matches the beginning data of a field.

Between

The data falls within a range given in your example.

Contains

The example appears anywhere in the field.

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